

# THE ATHENS POST.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1852.

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## TERMS:

THE POST is published every Friday at \$2 per year, payable in advance, or \$3, if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year. Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year. Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will continue until forbidden and charged accordingly. For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5, cash. Jos. Wong, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, &c., will be executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. All letters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, will be promptly attended to. Persons at a distance sending us the names of four solvent subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis. No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author. Office on the West side of the Public Square.

## THE POST.

Athens, Friday, Sept. 24, 1852.

The Washington Union, the central organ of the democratic party of the United States, in a late number of that paper, has the following startling paragraph, which we commend to the special attention of our southern democratic friends:

"The Free Soil Democratic leaders of the North, are a regular portion of the democratic party, and Gen. Pierce, if elected, will make no distinction between them and the rest of the democracy, in the distribution of official patronage; and in the selection of agents for administering the government."

Hon. JOHN BELL.—We copy the following paragraph from the last Shelbyville Expositor, and add the expression of our heartfelt regret for the feeble state of Mr. Bell's health, and the gratification it would afford us, that he should be able to enter into the pending canvass for President with his wonted ardor, energy and power in the popular advocacy of whig principles. The Expositor says:

"We have received a private letter from this distinguished gentleman, in which he says, that owing to the feeble state of his health, he fears that he will not be able to take the field for Gen. Scott—that he will make speeches if health will possibly permit—that he has been warmly for Scott ever since he was nominated—that he will do all in his power to advance the interest and promote the claims of Scott and Graham."

MISSOURI SENATOR.—The Louisville Courier says that Col. Thos. H. Benton is authoritatively announced as a candidate for the Senate of the United States in 1854, and sooner if Senator Geveer can be forced to resign by instructions from the Legislature.

A friend at Huntsville writes to the Nashville Banner—

"In the next Huntsville Advocate you will probably find matter attracting attention in regard to Secession and Gen. Pierce. Judge Clay, the Pierce Elector, admitted in debate yesterday that the resolutions of '98 covered the doctrine of Secession—that those resolutions were part of the platform, and that Pierce stood upon and believed in the platform, &c. &c."

Hon. A. Drum is the democratic nominee for Congress in the Westmoreland District, Penn. The whigs will consider it perfectly legitimate to beat that drum.

The New York Evening Post, the leading Pierce paper among the free-soilers, has published SUMNER'S ANTI-FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW SPEECH, in pamphlet form, as a campaign document. Mark that!

A person in this city, who is notoriously open-mouthed—always babbling every thing that is told him in confidence—was one day confiding a secret to another, and begged him to "be mum" about it. "Give yourself no uneasiness," was the reply, "I will keep it as secret as you have done."

SELF-EDUCATION.—We all of us have two educations, one of which we receive from others; another, and the most valuable, we give ourselves. It is this last which fixes our grade in society, and our actual value in life. All the professors and teachers in the world would not make you a wise and good man without your own co-operation; and if such you are determined to be, the want of them will not prevent it.

ADVERTISING.—In one of the proverbs of Solomon we find the most comprehensive and satisfactory exposition of the philosophy of advertising, that ever was or could be written, viz.

"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

SPECIE IN THE NEW YORK BANKS.—An informal count of specie was made in the Banks of New York city, on Thursday, and the aggregate foots up less by a million and a half dollars than the showing indicated by the receipts of gold from California since the last official statement.

An appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was made by the late Congress, to purchase ground in the vicinity of Washington, and erecting thereon an Asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the United States.

## THE LOUISVILLE MASS MEETING.

The Louisville Whig papers give a glowing account of the great Mass Meeting held at Louisville on the 14th, in honor of General Scott's triumphant entrance into the City of Mexico. The Courier leads off in an elaborate account of the day's proceedings as follows:

## TREMENDOUS OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE!

## LIVE WHIGS IN COUNCIL!!

Yesterday was a proud day for the Whigs of Louisville. Despite the forebodings of some Croakers, and the confident predictions of the Democracy, it was a gathering which, for number, and enthusiasm, cast far in the shade any political meeting held in Kentucky even during the exciting campaigns of '40, '44 and '48. The people were out in their majesty and in their strength, and it does our very heart good to be able to send to the Whigs of the nation greeting, that the Whigs of glorious Old Kentucky have entered into the contest in earnest and that all is well here. They have put on their armor, and they will send out a report in November next, that will make the Whig heart of the nation leap with joy. The old Whig fires are burning brightly as ever, and the demonstration of yesterday and last night proved conclusively to all doubting minds, that the Hunters of Kentucky will roll up for the PATRIOT CHIEF-TAIN, one of their old fashioned rousing Whig victories.

The Journal says: It is impossible to estimate correctly the number present. It was such a crowd as is usually estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000, and we have heard it reckoned at various numbers between these figures. We could get no position from which all its limits could be seen at once, but we can safely say it was the largest meeting of any description which we ever witnessed west of the Alleghany mountains, and we saw all the political meetings held here in '40, '44, and '48.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The Pueblo Indians, who have recently visited this city, and have just left, on their return to New Mexico, came here as a representation of our new fellow-citizens of that territory. One of these men may come to Congress as a delegate, they being equally eligible with any other citizens of New Mexico. When New Mexico shall become a State, which will be a long while hence, we may have Pueblo Indians as Senators and Representatives. The five or six Pueblos who visited us were good looking and well behaved. They spoke and wrote Spanish and were Catholics. They wore their native dress, which was very picturesque. They were encouraged by the Indian Commissioner, Mr. Lea, to learn English and adopt the American mode of dress. They promised to do the former, but the latter they demurred to, on account of the expense. They inhabit villages and seem to be a quiet and harmless race. There is no mixture in their blood, being of the identical stock of Indians found in New Mexico at the time of the conquest by Cortez. They differ much in appearance from our Northern Indians, but ethnologists pronounce them to be of the same race. The antiquarians of Mexico have made them out to be of Asiatic origin.

The Sheriff of Clarion county has recently published the periodical announcement of his sales—among which are NINE more Furnaces and Furnace properties. This makes TWENTY-THREE establishments sold in that county by the Sheriff during the last year.—Lancaster (Pa.) Whig.

The Albany Evening Journal says, close by these furnaces lies buried the coal they need—closer still the iron they use. But the tariff of '46 decides that it is better to dig iron in Sweden than in Clarion county, and to pay Englishmen for working rather than Americans. The furnaces of Pennsylvania are sold at auction by the Sheriff that those of Sheffield and Birmingham may thrive.

These furnaces employed a large number of workmen, who are now thrown out of employment. They must live, and to live must work. But since they cannot pursue their trade, they must take some other. Instead of buying from the farmers and mechanics around them, they must turn farmers and mechanics themselves, and enter into competition with them. Competition brings a fall in prices, and they fare the worse all around. Bad news for the farmer and mechanics, but good for the London Times.

There will not be less iron used in the world now that these furnaces are closed.—It will only be made somewhere else. When the fires go out in Clarion county, they burn the hotter in the furnaces of England.—When the price of the work ceases to go to the pockets of the laborers here, it is all the more sure to reach the pockets of the capitalists of England. No wonder they can afford to aid liberally the election of Pierce and King.

LAND WARRANTS.—A rumor has obtained circulation in Wall-street, New York, that a large amount of 160 acre Warrants have been issued, where the parties were really entitled to but 80 acres; and it is stated that the Department at Washington is now sending 80 acre Warrants to the same persons, and calling for the return of the 160 acre Warrants improperly issued. Previous to this rumor Warrants were heavy and declining, and this has had the effect to depress them still more. They are selling now from \$146 to 150 for 160 acres; parts in proportion.

## NEW YORK FOR SCOTT.

The veteran editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, an ardent friend of Mr. Webster, and lukewarm at first in support of Scott, now confidently predicts the success of the State and Presidential tickets of the Whig party in that State. Read the following from the Courier and Enquirer of the 7th:

The nomination of Horatio N. Seymour as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, not only secures beyond all controversy, the re-election of Governor Hunt, but renders it an easy matter for the Whigs to carry their electoral ticket, if they will but exert their influence. By the selection of Mr. Seymour as their candidate, our opponents have thrown off all disguise in regard to their hostility to the enlargement of our canals, and virtually claim his election, on the ground, that if successful, the canals of the State shall not be enlarged during the life time of the present generation.

Now, we very cheerfully accept this issue; the people of the State will cheerfully accept it; and what is more, thousands of good and true Whigs who have resolved not to go to the polls at the approaching election, will now change their determination; and we need scarcely add, that when there, they will vote for the man who is pledged to carry out their principles in the administration of the Government, who never yet forgot or violated a pledge. It is said the vote of this State will determine the Presidential question; and if so, then may the friends of General Scott rejoice with exceeding great joy, that our opponents have put in nomination for Governor a gentleman known to be hostile to the great Internal Improvements in our State; and who openly approved of the revolutionary action of our State Senate, in order to get rid of the enlargement of our canals. All that was required to insure to Gen. Scott the electoral vote of New York, was a full vote in November; and this Mr. Seymour's nomination secures for us.

THE SCOTT FEELING IN KENTUCKY.—The following is a specimen of the letters that we are receiving daily from all parts of Kentucky. We wish we could find room for the whole of them, but of course it is impossible:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

CLARK CO, Aug. 24, 1852.

Gentlemen: I am informed you, and you may rely upon the information, that Gen. Scott will carry the full Whig vote of this region, and get a goodly number of Democrats. I know some Democrats in this county that never have voted for a Whig who now say, if it is the last act of their lives, they will vote for Gen. Scott, who is known to every one, even to the children. On last Monday, our county court day, I was present when a debate took place between two Democrats on the street. One said to the other: "Every-thing-mixed, consistent Democrat will vote for Gen. Pierce." The reply of the other was, "I differ with you; I have been a Democrat in every emergency, even to voting for Polk against the great Clay. That was a bitter dose to take, yet I swallowed it down, but the dose now presented to my lips I can not nor will not take. I'll faint first." The Democrats pretend to think they will carry Kentucky. If they do they will have to get their votes in some other region of Kentucky than this. Old Clark will be a big counter for the old here in this fight, so will Fayette, Bourbon, Woodford, and the most of the adjoining counties. If we can get the Whig fire in full blaze, there is no telling how large Scott's majority will be. It will surpass Taylor's and may reach Harrison's.

JOHN VAN BUREN AND GENERAL PIERCE.—

In a speech delivered at Cleveland in 1848, Mr. John Van Buren gave the annexed voluntary pledge to the Free Democracy of Ohio:

"I am, however, the unmitigated enemy of slavery, and would have it abolished without delay. I say, therefore, for myself—and I wish to be understood as speaking for myself alone—that, let what will come, I shall, under no necessity whatever, support a man who does not believe slavery to be an unmixed curse, and who will not, by virtue of his office, use all constitutional power to abolish it."

With such declarations from so prominent a supporter of General Pierce as Mr. John Van Buren, how can any man of sense decline to vote for Gen. Scott on the ground that he is supported by Mr. Seward!—Washington Republic.

INTERFERENCE IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—The London Daily News of the 17th ultimo, says:

"Another case in which the joint interference of the two leading European powers will probably be soon exercised, is that of Mexico, and very great benefits are to be expected, both commercially and politically, should the contemplated interposition be attended with a satisfactory result. In the Daily News of the 4th inst., we mentioned that the government of Louis Napoleon had it in contemplation to propose to the governments of England and the United States a plan for bringing about a firm and solid government in Mexico, with a view to raising that naturally magnificent country from the state of prostration to which it has been reduced by long continued mal-administration. We hear that it is further proposed to invite Spain, Belgium and Holland to take part in the measures that may be deemed necessary; so that, in fact the project has the appearance of a general Congress of the chief commercial nations of the civilized world for the discussion of Mexican affairs."

The new steamboat law, providing for the better security of passengers, goes into effect on the western waters, on the first of January next. That portion referring to the appointment and qualification of inspectors, and the licensing of engineers and pilots, goes into effect immediately.

Two glasses of beer per day, at two cents per glass, amounts, in one year, to \$14 60.—Two cents worth of tobacco, and three cents worth of cigars, amount, in one year, to \$18 25.

## GEN. SHIELDS AND GEN. SCOTT.

The speech made by Gen. Shields at a complimentary dinner given to Gen. Scott in New York, in January, 1848, is a capital document to silence the calumnies which the more unscrupulous Democratic politicians have uttered against Gen. Scott, for his conduct in the Mexican War. The following toast was drunk to Gen. Shields:

The Volunteers of the United States, (the Brigadier General of the same now present) A worthy chief of that heroic band who have conspicuously carried out the heroic counsel of the Spartan mothers, to return, either with or upon their "Shields."

Gen. Shields rose and said:

Mr. President, with your permission, and the consent of the company, I wish, as a subordinate officer of the volunteer army, to give the health of that distinguished commander under whom my honorable and gallant friend and myself have had the honor to serve. I feel it due from me to Gen. Scott [applause] first as one of his officers having returned from the head quarters of the army which he so nobly and successfully commanded. I think it still further due, returning as I do with a conviction that that army has been commanded in such a manner by Gen. Scott as to call forth the applause, and estimation, and high regard, not only of his countrymen, but of the whole world. It would be a useless and a foolish undertaking on my part to attempt adequately to describe before this intelligent assembly the skill and high military knowledge displayed by Gen. Scott in the conduct of that army, from its landing at Vera Cruz until it entered the garita at Mexico. If I should attempt the task I should fail. I could not portray with justice the conduct of that distinguished commander in the hazardous enterprise in which he has been engaged. But I will say this, that in the history of the world—in the annals of all military affairs—and enterprises that I have ever read, I find no enterprise comparable with the capture of Vera Cruz. One of the strongest positions in the world—so strong, indeed, that it was deemed almost impregnable by the military minds of the world, and yet on a coast the most difficult of access in the world, it fell before an army of 12,000 men with the loss of only two score. [Applause.] And the same skill which enabled him to accomplish this undertaking, marked every movement of his progress until he entered the gates of Mexico.

In the remarks of Major General Jessup, respecting the bravery and gallantry and intelligence of the officers of our army, I heartily concur. Neither England, France, nor any other country in the world has such a body of intelligent young officers in the field as those who accompanied Gen. Scott into the city of Mexico, and if ever I entertained a thought against West Point, I now make amende honorable, and resign all claim to the honor of that institution. [Great applause.] So it is with regard to Gen. Scott. If I ever harbored aught against him, politically or otherwise—for a "hasty plate of soup" [laughter] or a slow plate of soup—I renounce it all, and make the amende to him also, and say that I should be very unwilling to see any other man take an army of ten thousand men into the valley of Mexico, and attempt to lead them in safety. Such an undertaking requires not only unquestionable bravery of the soldier and gallantry of the officer, but a great superintending military mind, that had conquered and made himself master of his profession, and thus fitted himself to accomplish such an almost miraculous enterprise.

With your permission, Mr. President, and that of this company, I give you the health of Major General WINFIELD SCOTT. [Great applause.]

In attempting any great enterprise, few things are more important than to commence vigorously at the outset. The first blow determines all the rest. Did you ever knock at the door of a house, reader, and give a feeble rap the first time, without finding it impossible to get up a respectable knock afterwards? So in moral enterprises; it is the first step that counts. If you have anything important to do, don't putter or dilly-dally, but strike right at the heart of it. It is not enough to hit the target within the ring; we should plant our ball in the very bull's eye. If our battery be feeble, or our guns lie too far off, or no picked men be found to enter a breach, we may as well point our shot into the air, as aim at reducing a fastness. A few pauls of water may quench a bonfire, with no piles of fuel near to nourish the flame; but it only crackles the more fiercely if it has already eaten into a wide forest-growth.

Mr. WEBSTER.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, in his letter of the 30th Sept., says it is a generally understood fact that Mr. Webster is preparing an address, which will shortly be published, on the subject of the Presidency, in which he will announce his determination to support Gen. Scott. The Boston Transcript says: "A rumor is current that Mr. Webster will, in the course of the week, address a letter from Marshfield to his political friends, recommending the disuse of his name as an independent candidate for the Presidency. We know nothing as to the truth of this rumor, and state merely the fact of its currency."

A gentleman in Virginia had a standing bet for twelve or fifteen years, that it would rain the first Saturday of every August, which he has won every year except one. Another gentleman bet it would rain the twenty-fifth of July. He says that it has never failed to do so for the last sixteen years.

WIT IS CAPITAL.—"There's our Gershom," said Mr. Shelton, "he must go off to the city, to get his living by his wits." "Well, how did he make out?" asked a friend. "Ah!" said the old man, with a sigh, tapping his forehead significantly, "he failed for want of capital."

## NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—The Telegraph

has already advised us of the result of the meeting of the New York State Democracy in Convention; it however, failed to furnish some little incidents which the mails have supplied. Such was the rivalry between the Hunkers and Barnburners that the contest for seats was very animated and exciting. Among others, the seat of John Van Buren was contested, and when he was ejected he is reported to have left the Convention very indignant.

The seat of the notorious Captain Rynders was also contested. He made a furious, denunciatory speech, and said he had the written evidence in his pocket to show that he was the choice of an overwhelming majority of his Ward.

The Convention took a recess, and when it met, the gallant Captain came forward and made the following disclosure, by which it appeared that the men who swore he was entitled to his seat, had given the certificate to his opponent:

As soon as the committee were announced, Capt. Rynders said that, with unanimous consent, he would make a statement. Since the adjournment he had met Ald. Barr, and found that the alderman's certificate was from the same who had furnished him with his affidavit. He could hold a seat from no such source. He should never for a moment have contested the seat if he had known what the facts were. But here were the documents, and if anybody wanted them they could have them as a specimen of New York Democracy politics. Roars of laughter, which continued for sometime.

He concluded by moving that the committee on his case be discharged, and that Alderman Barr take the seat!

The motion was unanimously adopted.

GEN. PIERCE'S LIFE.—The Richmond Whig says: Nearly half the pamphlet edition of Gen. Pierce's life, is devoted to his illustrious father. The redundant virtues of the sire are to supply the deficiencies of the son. Very good so far. But upon examining the records of New Hampshire, it turns out that the Senior Mr. Pierce was a bitter blackcockade Federalist—an "alien and sedition law" man—and he voted to silence a Republican preacher, for having omitted in his prayer before the Legislature, to pray for old John Adams, according to the Sedition law. In 1827 he was Governor of New Hampshire—and by the high praises he then lavished upon the elder Adams, it would seem he was still as much a Federalist as ever.

THE APPROPRIATIONS OF CONGRESS.—The appropriations of the last session of Congress amount to forty-seven millions of dollars.—The civil and diplomatic appropriations are \$8,038,000; foreign mail steamers, \$1,740,000; army, \$8,738,000; navy, \$6,952,000; postoffice transportation, \$7,537,000; Indian appropriations, \$2,026,347; deficiencies, \$5,500,000; indefinite appropriations, \$4,500,000—total, \$47,171,000.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—It is said that a farmer of Princess Anne county, Va., during the past season realized from eight acres near eleven hundred dollars, and he has now plowed on the same land a second crop, which will probably bring him five or six hundred dollars more.

FIRE IN GRIFFIN, GA.—On Monday morning last the Collegiate Institute at Griffin was consumed by fire. It was occupied by Mr. E. Morrow, the principal, who lost all his furniture—a beautiful and complete Philosophical Apparatus—two Forte Pianos—the Furniture of the Rooms, Library, School Books, Maps, Music, &c., &c. It is the intention of the Trustees, as we learn from the Savannah Courier, to erect a new building. The studies of the pupils have not been interrupted.

It has been observed that turtles cross the ocean from the Bay of Honduras to the Cayman Isles, near Jamaica, a distance of 450 miles, with an accuracy superior to the chart and compass of human skill; for it is affirmed that vessels which have lost their latitude in hazy weather, have steered entirely by the nose of the turtles in swimming. The object of their voyage, as of the migration of birds, is for the purpose of laying eggs on a spot peculiarly favorable.

NEWSPAPER EDITORS.—Dr. Johnson says: "I know no classes of the community from whom so much disinterested benevolence and thankless labor are expected as from editors of newspapers. They are expected to feel for every one but themselves—to correct public abuses, and private ones also, without giving offence—to sustain the difficulties of others without regard to their own—to condemn improper measures of every one and no one at the same time. They are expected to note, everything that is important or extraordinary of men's opinions, their notices must be calculated to please every one, and at the same time offend no one."

ROANOKE, THE HOMESTEAD OF JOHN RANDOLPH.—The division of the estate of John Randolph, deceased, in the county of Charlotte, Va., known as Middle Quarter, on which was his mansion, was sold on the 6th instant, at Charlotte court house, for something less than \$25,000. Wood Boulden, Esq., of the city of Richmond, was the purchaser.

The aggregate annual manufacture of first quality wine in Ohio, is 3,300,000 bottles.

## A SIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA WORTH RECORDING.

A meeting of Democrats, who have never voted a Whig ticket, but who now go for SCOTT and GRAHAM, was held in Hellman township, York county, on Saturday, the 21st ultimo. One hundred and twenty Democrats were present, who raised a pole over one hundred feet high, to which was attached a flag, on which is inscribed in large letters, "SCOTT, GRAHAM AND THE CONSTITUTION."—Phila. Inquirer.

A very mean man is thus described: "He starves every thing about him till they're so thin they can't speak the truth. They say that he put magnifying glasses on his pigs to make their food look more. I don't know how true this is, but this I do know, and that is, he had an old horse die last week, and the poor thing was so weak that he had to hitch another horse to him to help draw his last breath."

A POST MASTER IN TROUBLE.—The Post Master at West Killingly, Conn., has been arrested and held to bail by Judge Judson, for wilfully detaining, some five days, a package of Postage Stamps sent from Washington in the mail, and addressed to another Postmaster.

The Maine Farmer says a young hen will lay the first year about 150 eggs, the second 120, the third 100—diminishing every year as she grows older; and she should "go to pot" after the fourth.

The eloquent Tom Marshall is demolishing all locofocoism in Kentucky. He is nearly through with the job; and we understand that he contemplates a visit to Tennessee, to assist in destroying what is left, after our own gallant soldiers have passed over the field.—Franklin Review.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The Cincinnati Sun learns by private intelligence, that a keg of powder exploded in a store adjoining the telegraph office, at Chillicothe, on Thursday.—Six houses were destroyed, and several lives supposed to be lost. The house occupied by the telegraph company was one of the houses destroyed, hence no news by the wires.

COWS ON THE TRACK.—The Winstboro' Register gives us the following account of the way they keep cows off the track, on one of our rail roads:

"Mr. F. G. Fowler, one of the conductors upon the Charlotte Rail Road, has adopted a plan for driving cattle off the track which we think a capital arrangement, and should be adopted by conductors on the various roads, generally. It is to station a man with a gun, well charged with small shot, on the front of the engine, who when the cars approach cattle on the track, is to shoot them in the flank or rump, which will not injure them, but serves more effectually than any thing else that has yet been tried to keep them at a distance afterwards."

"We understand from Mr. Fowler, that cattle which have already been stung in that way invariably make tracks on the approach of a car, as they seem to dislike being shot at. The advantage in this arrangement is obvious—the engineer is not compelled every mile or two to stop his engine in order to drive off stock. Judging by what we have heard from several sources we recommend the adoption of the Fowler plan."

A CONJUGAL DIFFERENCE.—A fisherman on the banks of the Rhine had been tormented by his pretty wife to go to the grand fete at Strasburg, but he objected on account of the expense. Violent quarrels, and even blows, were the consequence, and discord reigned so much between them, that it was declared they should go to a notary and be formally separated. They did so, and the notary, after vainly exerting his eloquence to pacify the couple, promised to draw out the necessary documents. The parties then left; but on the return home a storm arose, and their boat foundered. The husband reached the shore by swimming, but the moment he landed he turned round, and saw his wife struggling with the current. All their quarrels were in a moment forgotten, and he sprang into the river and saved her. On the following day they went together to the fete.—Assemblee Nationale.

The Collins steamers have crossed the ocean one hundred times, carrying 9000 passengers, without loss of life, or injury to person. This is something worth crowing over.

Beauty, like the withering blossom, soon fades; but the divine excellence of the mind, like the medical virtues of the plant, remains when all those charms are withered.

There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life, than trusting for something to turn up, instead of going steadily to work and turning up something.

By a new law of Massachusetts, if the Governor declines issuing a warrant for the execution of a man sentenced to be hung, he remains in prison for life.

The French steam line of battle-ship Napoleon lately went, by aid of her engines alone, eleven and a half and twelve knots an hour. The Napoleon is the most powerful vessel now afloat on the seas. She carries ninety guns, two months' provisions, and one month's water, for its crew of nine hundred men, and its stock of fuel exceeds one thousand tons. It is calculated that she will run ten leagues in ten and a half days.

A person speaking on the depravity of the age, said that little children who could neither speak nor walk, were to be seen running about the streets cursing and swearing.